

## § 1918.87

headlights through the use of retro-reflective material. For example, an acceptable area of material for a vest or equivalent protection is .5 m<sup>2</sup> (760 in.<sup>2</sup>) for fluorescent (background) material and .13m<sup>2</sup> (197 in.<sup>2</sup>) for retro-reflective material. Vests or equivalent protection, such as high visibility/retro-reflective coveralls, that are available for industrial use, may also be acceptable.

(n) *Vehicle stowage positioning.* Drivers shall not drive vehicles, either forward or backward, while any personnel are in positions where they could be struck.

[62 FR 40202, July 25, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 40946, June 30, 2000]

## § 1918.87 Ship's cargo elevators.

(a) *Safe working load.* The safe working loads of ship's cargo elevators shall be determined and followed.

(b) *Load distribution.* Loads shall be evenly distributed and maintained on the elevator's platform.

(c) *Elevator personnel restrictions.* Personnel shall not be permitted to ride on the elevator's platform if a fall hazard exists. (See § 1918.2.)

(d) *Open deck barricades.* During elevator operation, each open deck that presents a fall hazard to employees shall be effectively barricaded.

## § 1918.88 Log operations.

(a) *Working in holds.* When loading logs into the holds of vessels and using dumper devices to roll logs into the wings, the employer shall ensure that employees remain clear of areas where logs being dumped could strike, roll upon, or pin them.

(b) *Personal flotation devices.* Each employee working on a log boom shall be protected by a personal flotation device meeting the requirements of § 1918.105(b)(2).

(c) *Footwear.* The employer shall provide each employee that is working logs with appropriate footwear, such as spiked shoes or caulked sandals, and shall ensure that each employee wears appropriate footwear to climb or walk on logs.

(d) *Lifelines.* When employees are working on log booms or cribs, lifelines shall be furnished and hung overside to the water's edge.

(e) *Jacob's ladder.* When a log boom is being worked, a Jacob's ladder meeting

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the requirements of § 1918.23 shall be provided for each gang working alongside unless other safe means of access (such as the vessel's gangway) is provided. However, no more than two Jacob's ladders are required for any single log boom being worked.

(f) *Life-ring.* When working a log boom alongside a ship, a U.S. Coast Guard approved 30-inch (76.2 cm) life-ring, with no less than 90 feet (27.4 m) of line, shall be provided either on the floating unit itself or aboard the ship close to each floating unit being worked.

(g) *Rescue boat.* When employees are working on rafts or booms, a rescue boat capable of effecting an immediate rescue shall be available. Powered rescue boats are required when the current exceeds one knot.

(h) *Log rafts.* When an employee is working logs out of the water, walking sticks<sup>11</sup> (safety sticks) shall be provided as follows:

(1) They shall be planked and be no less than 24 inches (.61 m) wide;

(2) They shall extend along the entire length of all rafts on the side(s) of the vessel being worked, and to the means of access to the log raft(s); and

(3) They shall be buoyant enough to keep the walking surface above the waterline when employees are walking on them.

## § 1918.89 Handling hazardous cargo (See also § 1918.2 and § 1918.99).

Hazardous cargo shall be slung and secured so that neither the draft nor individual packages can fall because of tipping of the draft or slacking of the supporting gear.

## Subpart I—General Working Conditions.

## § 1918.90 Hazard communication.

See § 1918.1(b)(4).

<sup>11</sup> A "walking stick" is two logs bolted or otherwise secured together with two or three planks firmly attached on top that serves as a floating walking and working surface and that is used in the loading of logs onto vessels from the water.